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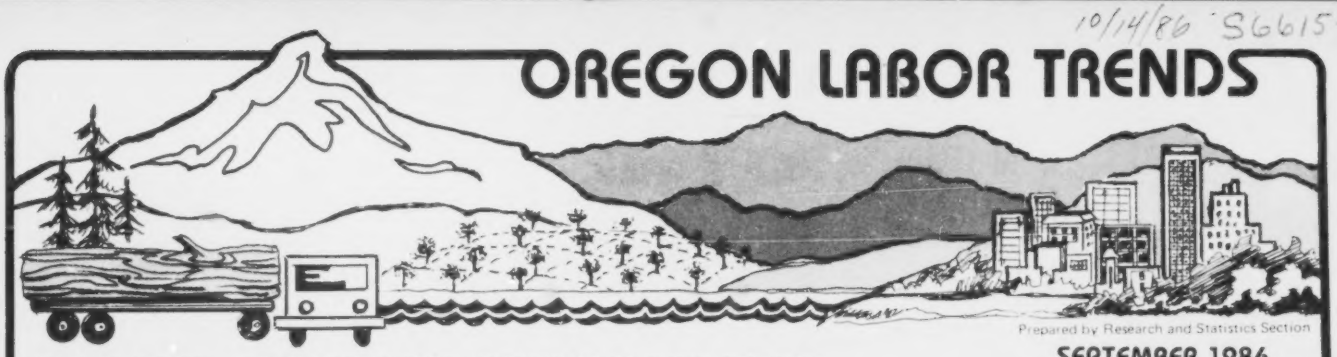
OREGON LABOR TRENDS



Prepared by Research and Statistics Section

STATE OF OREGON • EMPLOYMENT DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

SEPTEMBER 1986

AUGUST INDICATORS

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Oregon (Seas. Adj.)

Aug	1986	9.3
July	1986	9.4
Aug	1985	8.8

U.S.

Aug	1986	6.8
July	1986	6.9
Aug	1985	7.1

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT INDEX

Oregon 1977=100

Aug	1986	112.6
July	1986	111.9
June	1986	112.2
May	1986	112.1
Apr	1986	111.9

DIFFUSION INDEX

Oregon

Aug	1986	46.1
July	1986	43.0
June	1986	47.7
May	1986	48.4
Apr	1986	52.3

PRODUCTION WORKER AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS

Oregon

July	1986	38.2
June	1986	38.9
July	1985	37.1

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

1967=100

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

Portland MSA

July 1986	314.7
Yearly Change	+ 0.6%

U.S.

Aug. 1986	328.6
Yearly Change	+ 1.6%

Portland Hotline 221-4132

MONTHLY ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

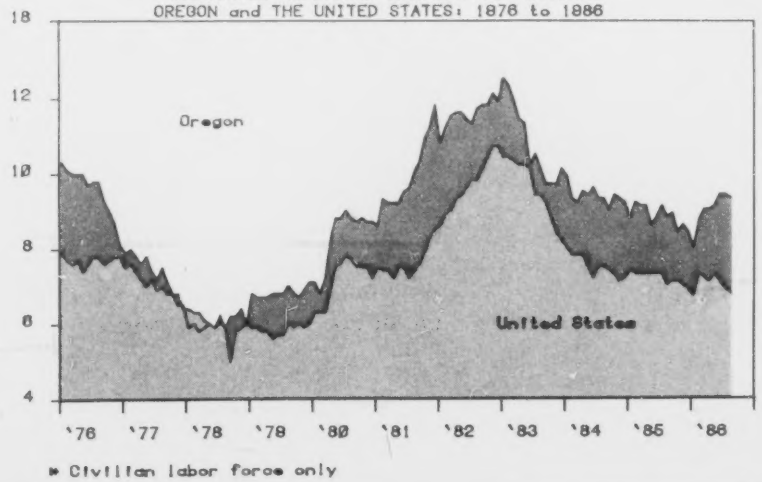
Fred Klatz

While both Oregon and the Nation registered a one-tenth drop in their unemployment rates between July and August, there is still a considerable gap between their rates: 9.3% for Oregon and 6.8% for the U.S. This gap has increased fairly steadily since the beginning of the year, from a 1.3 percentage point spread in January, to the current 2.5 percentage point difference in August.

Oregon, with its highly seasonal economy, has had no trouble staying above the national rate. In fact, the last time Oregon's annual average unemployment rate equaled the national average was in 1978. However, Oregon is not alone when it comes to exceeding the national rate.

A comparison of annual average unemployment rates for individual states with the U.S. between 1974-1979 and 1980-1985 shows that major areas of the Nation exceed the national rate on a fairly regular basis. If we select states that exceed the national average half the time or more, we find that unemployment tends to be concentrated within the Nation, and for the first half of the 1980's fell into two major geographical sections. The western tier is comprised of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, and Alaska. The other area is concentrated around the Ohio and Mississippi river valleys. The eastern seaboard and the central portions of the country typically didn't exceed the national average between '80 and '85.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES*
OREGON and THE UNITED STATES: 1976 to 1986



* Civilian labor force only

RESIDENT OREGON LABOR FORCE

	AUG. 1986 1/	JUL. 1986 2/	CHANGE	% CHANGE	AUG. 1985 5/
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 3/	1,374,700	1,358,900	15,800	1.2	1,331,500
UNEMPLOYMENT	113,700	120,500	- 6,800	- 5.6	103,700
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE	8.3	8.9	XXX	XXX	7.8
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED PERCENT	9.3	9.4	XXX	XXX	8.8
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 4/	1,261,000	1,238,400	22,600	1.8	1,227,800

1/ PRELIMINARY. 2/ REVISED. 3/ INCLUDES EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS 16 YEARS AND OLDER. DATA ARE ADJUSTED FOR MULTIPLE JOB-HOLDING AND COMMUTING. 4/ INCLUDES NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY, SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, DOMESTICS, FARM WORKERS, AND LABOR DISPUTANTS. 5/ DUE TO REVISED ESTIMATING PROCEDURES BETWEEN DECEMBER 1985 AND JANUARY 1986, DATA FOR 1986 AND THAT OF PREVIOUS YEARS ARE NOT STRICTLY COMPARABLE.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(BY PLACE OF WORK)

INDUSTRY	AUG. 1986 1/	JUL. 1986 2/	AUG. 1985	CHANGE FROM JUL. 1986	CHANGE FROM AUG. 1985
TOTAL 3/	1,059,400	1,046,400	1,034,700	13,000	24,700
WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT INDEX 4/	112.6	111.9	109.9	XXX	XXX
DIFFUSION INDEX 5/	48.1	43.0	48.5	XXX	XXX
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	209,600	199,900	210,600	9,700	- 1,000
DURABLE GOODS	147,100	143,200	148,200	3,900	- 1,100
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	67,400	64,400	66,200	3,000	1,200
LOGGING & SAWMILLS	35,700	32,600	35,200	3,100	500
VENEER & PLYWOOD	17,000	17,100	16,300	- 100	700
MILLWORK & STRUCTURAL WOOD	9,300	9,400	9,300	- 100	0
MOBILE HOMES	1,600	1,500	1,500	100	100
OTHER WOOD PRODUCTS	3,800	3,800	3,900	0	- 100
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	2,900	2,800	2,700	100	200
STONE, CLAY, GLASS & CONCRETE	3,300	3,200	3,300	100	0
PRIMARY METALS	8,500	8,500	8,700	0	- 200
BLAST FURNACES, IRON & STEEL	5,400	5,500	5,500	- 100	- 100
NONFERROUS METALS	3,100	3,000	3,200	100	- 100
FABRICATED METALS	11,100	11,000	11,400	100	- 300
FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS	5,200	5,200	5,600	0	- 400
OTHER FABRICATED METALS	5,900	5,800	5,800	100	100
MACHINERY	14,700	14,900	15,600	- 200	- 900
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	13,300	13,200	14,100	100	- 800
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	10,600	9,400	9,100	1,200	1,500
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	12,600	13,200	14,600	- 600	- 2,000
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING	2,700	2,600	2,500	100	200
NONDURABLE GOODS	62,500	56,700	62,400	5,800	100
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	31,200	25,600	31,400	5,600	- 200
CANNING & PRESERVING	20,600	15,100	20,600	5,500	0
OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS	10,600	10,500	10,800	100	- 200
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0
APPAREL	2,100	2,000	2,400	100	- 300
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	9,400	9,500	9,500	- 100	- 100
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	11,900	11,800	11,600	100	300
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	2,100	2,000	1,900	100	200
PETROLEUM REFINING	400	400	400	0	0
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	3,200	3,200	3,100	0	100
LEATHER PRODUCTS	600	600	500	0	100

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(BY PLACE OF WORK)

INDUSTRY	AUG. 1986	JUL. 1986	AUG. 1985	CHANGE FROM JUL. 1986	CHANGE FROM AUG. 1985
(CONT.)					
TOTAL NONMANUFACTURING	849,800	846,500	824,100	3,300	25,700
MINING & QUARRYING	1,900	1,800	1,900	100	0
CONSTRUCTION	36,100	35,200	36,000	900	100
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, & UTILITIES	58,400	58,500	58,700	- 100	- 300
TRANSPORTATION	37,200	36,900	36,500	300	700
RAILROAD	4,600	4,600	5,100	0	- 500
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	21,600	21,400	20,600	200	1,000
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	11,000	10,900	10,800	100	200
COMMUNICATIONS	12,700	13,000	13,400	- 300	- 700
UTILITIES	8,500	8,600	8,800	- 100	- 300
TRADE	267,700	265,700	263,400	2,000	4,300
WHOLESALE TRADE	67,900	67,200	67,300	700	600
DURABLE GOODS	39,700	39,700	39,500	0	200
NONDURABLE GOODS	28,200	27,500	27,800	700	400
RETAIL TRADE	199,800	198,500	196,100	1,300	3,700
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	25,600	25,700	24,800	- 100	800
FOOD STORES	31,500	31,400	29,900	100	1,600
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	24,700	25,000	25,300	- 300	- 600
OTHER RETAIL TRADE	118,000	116,400	116,100	1,600	1,900
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	71,400	71,300	68,600	100	2,800
BANKING & CREDIT AGENCIES	24,200	24,100	23,800	100	400
OTHER FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	47,200	47,200	44,800	0	2,400
SERVICES	230,300	230,400	216,300	- 100	14,000
HOTELS & PERSONAL SERVICES	26,600	26,400	25,400	200	1,200
HEALTH SERVICES	74,000	73,900	70,400	100	3,600
OTHER SERVICES	129,700	130,100	120,500	- 400	9,200
GOVERNMENT	184,000	183,600	179,200	400	4,800
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	31,000	29,600	29,900	1,400	1,100
STATE GOVERNMENT	51,600	51,900	50,500	- 300	1,100
EDUCATION	18,500	19,200	18,200	- 700	300
OTHER STATE	33,100	32,700	32,300	400	800
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	101,400	102,100	98,800	- 700	2,600
EDUCATION	55,400	56,200	55,200	- 800	200
OTHER LOCAL	46,000	45,900	43,600	100	2,400
LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	2,000	3,200	200	- 1,200	1,800

1/ PRELIMINARY

2/ REVISED

3/ INCLUDES FULL AND PART-TIME NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN PAY PERIODS INCLUDING THE 12TH OF THE MONTH. PROPRIETORS, SELF-EMPLOYED, PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS AND ARMED FORCES EXCLUDED. NOTE: ESTIMATED IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS AND EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION. ALL DATA ARE BASED ON THE 1972 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC) CODES AS AMENDED BY THE 1977 SUPPLEMENT.

4/ TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, AND INDEXED TO 1977. DATA ON THE EARLIER INDEX (1972 = 100) CAN BE CONVERTED TO THE 1977 BASE PERIOD BY MULTIPLYING BY A FACTOR OF .8264, THE RATIO BETWEEN 1972'S ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT (774,300) AND THAT OF 1977 (936,900).

5/ THE DIFFUSION INDEX IS THE PERCENTAGE OF A SELECTED GROUP OF 43 INDUSTRIES SHOWING AN INCREASE IN SEASONALLY ADJUSTED EMPLOYMENT. HALF OF THOSE INDUSTRIES SHOWING NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGE (LESS THAN 1/2 OF 1%) ARE COUNTED AS INCREASING.

Comparison of State and U.S. Annual Average Unemployment Rates*

*States whose unemployment rates exceeded the U.S. rate in at least 4 out of each 6 year period are shaded.

This pattern is applicable to the current decade, but not to the last half of the previous decade. From 1974 through 1979, states which had average annual unemployment rates which exceeded the national average more than half the time were concentrated along the western seaboard, from New Mexico to Alaska (including Hawaii), and the northeast.

After speaking to people in some of these states' employment security agencies, two basic trends emerge to explain this geographic shift in unemployment. The first trend is a shift away from reliance on manufacturing as the main driver of the state's economy and the increasing importance of services, trade, and high tech industries. A second trend is that the increase in defense spending at the national level has helped boost the economies of many states. This hasn't necessarily helped states which have military installations in them such as forts, air and naval bases, but rather, states which have research centers, high technology applications centers, and which are capable of manufacturing highly sophisticated equipment.

In the west, states such as California, Arizona, and New Mexico which changed from higher than national to lower than national unemployment averages, indicated that their economies had moved more toward services and had eased their dependence on manufacturing. While each of these states has an electronics industry, their production for civilian markets has been lagging in recent years. However, they have strong defense-related high tech industries, many in electronics, which have expanded rapidly with the increase in defense spending.

The states in the northeastern portion of the country had been, in many cases, having problems with some of the industries in their manufacturing base prior to the 1974-1975 recession, but that recession cut deeply into their industrial base. It forced many marginal older firms in this area of the country out of business and encouraged many of the survivors to migrate to other sections of the country. This left the northeastern states with economies in which services, trade, and high tech played a larger role than in the past. As the U.S. economy recovered from that recession, traditional manufacturing firms didn't reach their previous levels of employment in the northeast. During the '80's, these states' economies expanded in the services, trade, and high tech areas. During the 1980-82 recession, they weren't as heavily impacted as the states in the Mississippi-Ohio river valleys area, which were more reliant on manufacturing.

For example, New Jersey lost quite a few firms in the glass, food processing, and pottery industries, and the chemical industry pared back substantially in the 1974-75 recession. These industries didn't recover following the recession. In their place, services, high tech, and gambling had become New Jersey's dominant industries. When the 1980-82 recession hit the country, New Jersey's economy wasn't as badly impacted as it had been in the past.

Another northeastern state which typifies this trend is Massachusetts, which also suffered losses in traditional manufacturing industries as firms quit or migrated in the 1970s. However, this State developed high tech industries in conjunction with academic institutions, especially in electronics. As a result, Massachusetts currently is the second largest recipient of defense money in the country (second to California) because of its research and high tech manufacturing establishments. Additionally, it is the headquarters for several large insurance and banking firms, and is becoming a major data processing center for banking.

The states which showed high annual average unemployment rates compared with the Nation during the first half of the '80s are concentrated around the Mississippi and Ohio river valley areas and extend from the Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico. It almost appears as though the traditional "rust belt" has developed a considerable paunch and its belt buckle now rests on the Mississippi's delta. Typically, these are states which have manufacturing industries which were hard hit during the 1980-82 recession period and are still bothered by foreign competition. They also have no significant counterbalance from defense or extensive service industries. Arkansas' textile, leather, and wood products industries were all having trouble. Mississippi, with its small rural

manufacturing and assembly of electrical appliances, auto electrical equipment, garments, and furniture, was hard hit by recession and foreign competition. A major concern of one economic analyst from this State was whether Mississippi could develop the infrastructure needed to attract the kinds of industries that were successfully combating unemployment in the northeast.

Illinois' experience also typifies problems found in this area. In the recent past, it had a good mix of industries including banking, commodities, tourism, and manufacturing, and was well insulated from recessions. Additionally, in 1977, 1978, and 1979 Illinois was in a building boom. Between 1974 and 1979, the State's annual average unemployment rate never exceeded the U.S. annual rate. In the 1980s, however, its annual rate was higher than the Nation's in each of the six years. This was because its manufacturing sector, which produced farm machinery, autos, and electrical equipment, was hard hit by the last recession, the downturn in the farm economy, and foreign competition. Now such prestigious names as International Harvester, John Deere, Caterpillar, Allis Chalmers, Motorola, and Zenith no longer command the high levels of employment that they did in the recent past.

Of course, to every rule or generality there is an exception, and the one to this is Florida. This State's unemployment rate was higher than the national average in the latter part of the 1970s, but lower by the first half of the '80s. For the most part, this was due to a major slump in the construction industry because of overbuilding in the 1970s in anticipation of very high growth. This overbuilding took several years to work itself down and kept unemployment rates up.

Although Oregon's unemployment rate continues to remain well above the Nation's this year, the State's wage and salary employment struck a positive note in August by increasing 13,000 between July and August. The result was a gain of 0.7 in the wage and salary employment index. While employment increases are expected at this time of year, August's employment level was also an improvement over last year of 24,700 jobs and a 2.7 percentage point increase in the employment index.

One of the industries which contributed to the overall month to month increase was lumber and wood products, which gained 3,000 people. However, this was due in large part to workers returning to their jobs after being on strike during July. The other area of durable goods manufacturing which showed an increase was transportation equipment, which gained 1,200 over the month. Over half of this increase was due to people returning to work after a July layoff. Increased activity in the shipbuilding and repair sector added another 450 workers.

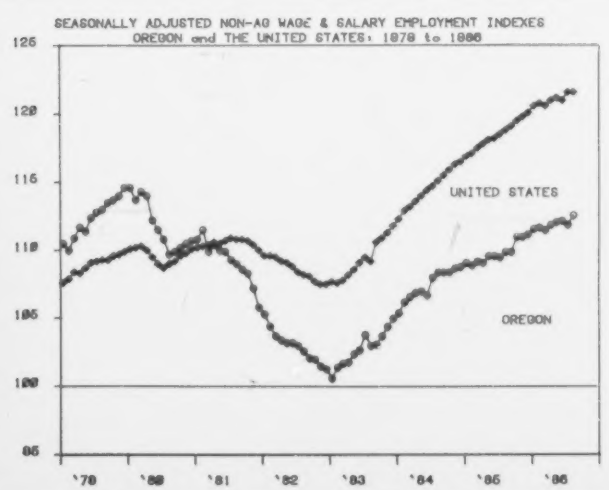
In the nondurable goods sector, canning and preserving showed the largest month to month gain with 5,500. This is not usual at this time of year with agricultural harvests being under way. However, when this figure is seasonally adjusted the increase is 800 larger than normal.

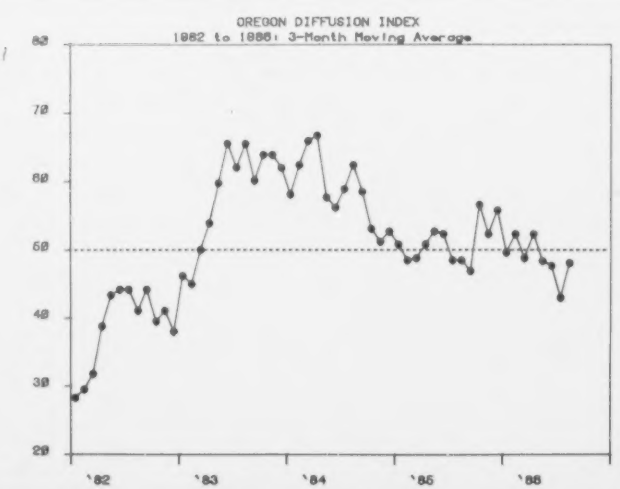
Construction showed a seasonal increase of 900 workers. Most of this reflected gains by nonresidential general building contractors where hiring tends to fluctuate from month to month depending on short term contracts. Heavy construction, by contrast, stayed fairly level and didn't exhibit the growth it has shown the last several years as highway contracts ease off and the light rail project in Portland was completed.

Wholesale trade showed a monthly increase of 700, mostly due to a seasonal pickup among produce distributors. Other retail trade also showed a month to month increase as well as annual improvement. Most of the monthly gain can be attributed to eating and drinking places which are benefiting from a strong tourist season.

Government also showed an increase. This was due mainly to the fire fighters which the federal government hired to combat forest fires in Eastern Oregon during August. Also, state government hired more people temporarily to work on the Oregon State Fair.

On the down side, instruments and related products showed a month to month loss of 600 people and a yearly loss of 2,000. This is part of an ongoing problem in the test instruments industry





which has been brought about by the slowdown in the electronics industry throughout the U.S. over the last couple of years.

Communications also continued a downward trend with a drop of 700 over the past year as telephone companies reduce their employment in an effort to trim costs. The monthly decrease of 300 was probably due to the completion of several short term projects.

Other services, which has shown strong growth over the last year (+9,200), fell by 400 between July and August. The decline was due to a strike in a business services company and the usual summer slowdown in private education.

The education portion of state and local government also showed a normal decline in employment due to summer vacation.□

MIGRATION OF UI CLAIMANTS

Rick Hawes

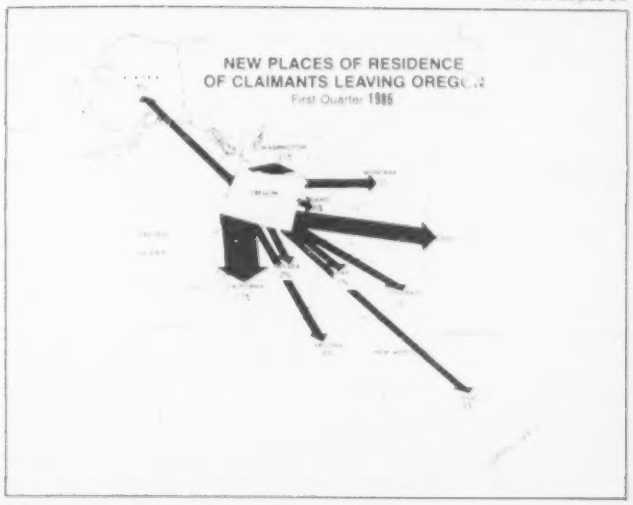
As Table 1 indicates, the number of Oregonians leaving Oregon and filing unemployment claims in other states has decreased since the peak exodus year of 1982, but the numbers do not support the establishment of a trend away from out-migration, i.e. leaving Oregon in search of employment. The number of claimants coming to Oregon from other states increased sharply in 1980, but this total has fallen markedly since then and continues to decline. Since 1982, the number of individuals leaving Oregon and filing for unemployment insurance has exceeded the number of claimants entering the State, reversing a trend established in 1957.

The recession of 1981-82 is the chief cause of the reversal of the net positive in-migration trend. During this period, many Oregon jobs were lost permanently, encouraging Oregonians to leave the State in search of better employment opportunities, and discouraging others from entering. The lingering effects of the recession and the slow recovery of the Oregon economy continue to limit employment prospects here. The trend to net out-migration of UI claimants is likely to continue until this State's economy has adjusted and begins to produce many more new jobs.

TABLE 1
MIGRATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS
1978 - 1986

	Leaving Oregon	Entering Oregon	Net Change
1978	18,455	32,111	13,656
1979	22,604	31,622	9,018
1980	30,262	36,026	5,764
1981	33,994	34,352	358
1982	35,455	31,680	- 3,775
1983	27,266	27,212	- 54
1984	24,374	21,721	- 2,653
1985	25,762	21,408	- 4,354
Jan-Mar	6,810	5,093	- 1,717
Apr-Jun	6,075	4,674	- 1,401
Jul-Sep	6,049	5,145	- 904
Oct-Dec	6,828	6,496	- 332
1986			
Jan-Mar	6,666	5,509	- 1,157
Apr-Jun	5,583	4,638	- 945

Table 2 shows that Oregon claimants were not venturing very far from the State in search of jobs in 1982, and in 1986 they are staying even closer to home. Over 72% moved to states bordering Oregon in 1986 as opposed to 68% in 1982. Surprisingly,



Washington has taken the lead from California as the primary destination of migrating claimants, despite the fact that Washington's economy still is not in much better shape than Oregon's. Other states that gained as destinations are Idaho, Texas, and Montana, while Colorado, Nevada, and Utah lost some of their attraction. The influence of factors other than proximity, including previous residence, relatives or friends, climate, recreational opportunities, or job markets is difficult to determine. For example, only .2% of Oregon claimants moved to the New England states, where unemployment remains under 4%, while the proportion moving to Texas, where the economy has deteriorated substantially, increased by .5%.

TABLE 2
NEW RESIDENCE OF U.I. CLAIMANTS
LEAVING OREGON (PERCENT)
JANUARY-MARCH

	1986	1982	Change
Washington	35.4	23.2	12.2
California	26.5	36.3	- 9.8
Idaho	8.4	6.6	1.8
Arizona	4.0	3.9	0.1
Texas	3.8	3.3	0.5
Alaska	2.6	2.7	- 0.1
Montana	2.6	2.2	0.4
Nevada	1.8	2.3	- 0.5
Colorado	1.1	2.6	- 1.5
Utah	0.8	1.3	- 0.5
All Other	13.0	15.6	- 2.6

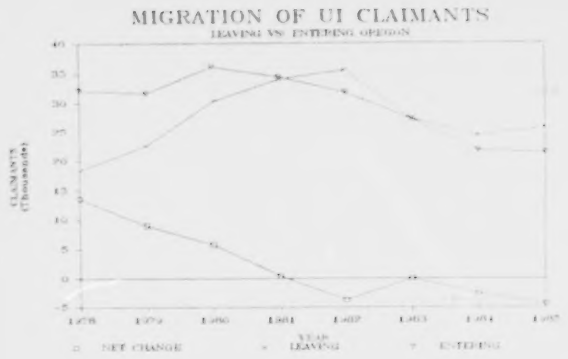


Table 3 displays the occupational distribution of Oregon claimants leaving the State in 1986 and 1982. The percentages of clerical, sales, and structural workers leaving continue to lead the list and remain relatively unchanged, as are the percentages for farming, fishing and forestry, processing, machine trades, and benchwork occupations. The percentage of professional, technical, and managerial workers leaving the State has increased by 3.2% over 1982, while the proportion of service workers has decreased by 6.8%. From this it would appear that opportunities in the professional, technical, and managerial category are harder to come by, while positions for service workers are more plentiful. This seems to be in line with continuing efforts to streamline operations and cut costs within many industries including government, and the continuing shift away from a manufacturing to a service-based economy.

TABLE 3
OCCUPATIONS OF CLAIMANTS LEAVING OREGON
January-March

	1986	1982
Total	100%	100%
Prof., Tech., Mgr.	14.9%	11.7%
Clerical & Sales	20.5%	19.5%
Service	9.1%	15.9%
Farming, Fishing, Forestry	5.4	6.2%
Processing	3.3%	3.6%
Machine Trades	8.1%	7.4%
Benchwork	4.0%	5.9%
Structural Work	16.7%	17.6%
Miscellaneous	18.0%	12.2%

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF OREGON INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION WORKERS 1/

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July 2/ 1986	June 3/ 1986	July 1985	July 2/ 1986	June 3/ 1986	July 1985	July 2/ 1986	June 3/ 1986	July 1985
TOTAL MANUFACTURING 4/	$403.01	$418.56	$389.92	38.2	38.9	37.1	$10.55	$10.76	$10.51
Durable Goods	411.38	432.04	399.38	38.7	39.6	37.5	10.63	10.91	10.65
Lumber & Wood Products	410.78	442.33	411.44	38.0	39.6	36.9	10.81	11.17	11.15
Logging & Sawmills	446.22	485.21	438.12	38.5	40.1	36.0	11.59	12.10	12.17
Veneer & Plywood	379.34	412.83	410.34	36.3	38.8	38.1	10.45	10.64	10.77
Millwork & Struct Wood	357.63	364.17	319.98	39.3	39.8	37.6	9.10	9.15	8.51
Mobile Homes	314.76	318.40	287.93	36.9	36.1	34.4	8.53	8.82	8.37
Other Wood Products	411.09	414.36	422.14	38.6	39.5	39.9	10.65	10.49	10.58
Furniture & Fixtures	310.08	295.60	278.74	39.4	39.1	36.2	7.87	7.56	7.70
Primary Metals	457.83	483.18	488.74	37.9	40.4	39.8	12.08	11.96	12.28
Fabricated Metals	430.32	421.61	375.67	41.1	40.5	38.1	10.47	10.41	9.86
Machinery	413.18	448.34	410.50	38.4	40.5	38.4	10.76	11.07	10.69
Nondurable Goods	381.18	383.99	365.69	36.9	37.1	36.1	10.33	10.35	10.13
Food & Kindred Products	311.95	314.86	299.93	36.4	36.4	35.5	8.57	8.65	8.45
Canning & Preserving	260.59	256.52	238.48	35.6	34.9	33.4	7.32	7.35	7.14
Other Food Products	409.75	421.89	423.32	37.8	39.1	39.6	10.84	10.79	10.69
Textile Mill Products	219.30	220.40	172.58	34.0	34.6	28.2	6.45	6.37	6.12
Apparel	157.64	218.74	138.57	28.1	37.2	25.9	5.61	5.88	5.35
Paper & Allied Products	637.26	612.40	622.58	41.3	40.0	41.7	15.43	15.31	14.93
Printing & Publishing	397.86	412.06	373.30	34.9	35.8	33.6	11.40	11.51	11.11
Construction 4/	479.36	482.90	513.47	35.8	36.5	37.7	13.39	13.23	13.62
Communications & Utilities 5/	512.91	514.49	502.66	41.0	40.8	41.0	12.51	12.61	12.26
Trade 5/	289.40	291.13	291.72	34.7	34.7	34.0	8.34	8.39	8.58
Wholesale Trade	381.38	390.64	397.76	37.5	38.0	38.1	10.17	10.28	10.44
Retail Trade	244.09	243.62	241.71	33.3	33.1	32.1	7.33	7.36	7.53
Banking & Insurance	301.42	311.09	282.34						
State & Local Government	378.70	342.32	362.57						

1/ Figures are average gross hours and earnings of full and part-time worked or paid for, including overtime and shift premium pay. Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor. All data are based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Revised
4/ Data for production workers only and exclude administrative, supervisory (above working foremen), technical, sales and office personnel.
5/ Data for nonsupervisory employes only, excluding proprietors and executive personnel. Data for retail trade excludes eating and drinking places.

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1985 ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT BY AREA

under 8.0%
8.0% - 10.9%
11.0% - 13.9%
over 14.0%

Local Area Unemployment Rates

	1985 Rank	1985	1984	Change
Oregon	--	8.8%	9.4%	-0.6
Wasco-Sherman	1	15.0	12.3	+2.7
Baker	2	13.4	14.5	-1.1
Wallowa	3	13.3	13.3	0.0
Hood River	4	13.2	12.9	+0.3
Coos	5	13.1	14.4	-1.3
Wheeler	6	13.1	9.8	+3.3
Linn	7	12.9	12.5	+0.4
Grant	8	12.4	12.6	-0.2
Union	9	12.0	12.2	-0.2
Klamath	10	11.8	11.8	0.0
Morrow	11	11.8	11.4	+0.4
Curry	12	11.7	11.6	+0.1
Douglas	13	11.5	11.6	-0.1
Umatilla	14	11.5	11.6	-0.1
Lake	15	11.2	10.7	+0.5
Malheur	16	11.2	9.9	+1.3
Deschutes	17	10.9	11.9	-1.0
Tillamook	18	10.9	12.1	-1.2
Harney	19	10.8	11.7	-0.9
Josephine	20	10.3	12.1	-1.8
Lincoln	21	10.2	10.2	0.0
Jefferson	22	9.9	12.5	-2.6
Columbia	23	9.7	9.5	+0.2
Medford MSA (Jackson Co.)	24	9.4	10.1	-0.7
Crook	25	9.0	10.2	-1.2
Eugene/Springfield MSA	26	8.7	9.2	-0.5
Clatsop	27	8.3	10.7	-2.4
Salem MSA	28	8.2	9.1	-0.9
Portland PMSA	29	7.4	8.0	-0.6
Benton	30	5.3	5.3	0.0
Gilliam	31	5.2	5.9	-0.7

OREGON LABOR TRENDS

The Oregon Labor Trends is published monthly by the Research and Statistics Section of the Oregon Employment Division, Raymond P. Thorne, Administrator.

Send comments, questions, and address changes ATTN: Jeff Hannum, R&S-LMI or Phone (503) 378-2736 or toll free 1-800-237-3710 ext. 8-8657.

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